his eyes to the Blessed Virgin in thankfulness, and exclaimed: "If only my holy work lives on, I am content that my name is written in

"I shall write it with my own hand in the Book of Remembrance, where the prayers of the saints are recorded, for thou art worthy," said the tender voice. "In six centuries, as men count time, the cathedral will be finished, hallowed by the prayers of such disciples as thou, and radiant with angelic light."

She made a sign of command to the mastermasons, and they sketched with rapid touches a design which shone like fire on the bare walls of the cell. The forest of stone pillars shot on high, the arches curved to meet them, and two majestic towers, flying buttresses and pinnacles, went up higher and higher, like winged things, into the blue of heaven. In stience the old monk (I grieve that his name is lost) contemplated the divine revelation. When the gray light of dawn stole into his cell the vision softly faded, but the plans drawn by the four masters of the art of architecture under the eye of the Virgin Mother were burned into his memory. The cool breeze of morning fanned his forehead, and the sun cheerily looked into his narrow window. It was not the fever of a madman nor the delusion of Sacan. He rose and whispered, "When I wash my forehead with fresh dew the mists will clear away." He went into the garden and walked an hour, all the while in prayer. He returned to his cell and spread the untouched parchment. An invisible force guided his hand swiftly as light travels. Group plan and elevation, longitudinal and transfer cections, delicate detail drawings were made before noon, and when the minster clock struck twelve, the happy architect laid his

perfected sketch at the foot of the throne. But such a work, firm as adamant, light as lace, lovely as music, is not complete in one, two or three generations, and after exhausting wars the masons were dismissed by the government. Then at night the ghost of the architect would walk the walls, moaning like the wind in the pines: "I cannot rest till this work goes on; my bed is hard. It is no place of rest till the men come back to their sheds." He was always dressed in green-for German ghosts are not sworn to white robes-with a gray cap on his head, a measuring rod and pair of compasses in

Not till the times of the good Emperor Will iam was the finial wreath of stone foliage laid in place, just six hundred and thirty-two years to a day after the laying of the first foundation. And thus was created the fairest temple outside the City of Precious Stones. Fit restingplace for the shrine of the wise men from the

THE THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE. SUSAN E. WALLACE.

WHERE MR. MORTON BEGAN BUSINESS. The Little New Hampshire Grocery Where He Bartered for Country Produce.

Hanover (N. H.) special. Since the nomination of Levi P. Morton to the second place on the Republican ticket, there have been many misstatements published here and there about his early life in New Hampshire. It was in Hanover, and not in Concord, that Mr. Morton began husiness. This was about forty years ago, and he was then a youth of eighteen. It was long before the days of the milroad here, and this town was a relay station for the stage coaches which ran up the Connecticut river valley from Boston to Montreal. There was an old-fashioned country inn where the change of horses was made, and where weary passengers could rest a day and spend the night. Dartmouth College, the alma mater of Daniej Webster and Rufus Choate, was then,

At the time when Mr. Morton came here there was a big brick block known as the Tontine building. In this was the entire commercial enterprise of the village. It was just across the street from the Episcopal rectory, where the Rev. R. M. Berkeley, rector of St. Thomas's Church, lives. About two blocks away, on the street leading to the river, is the beautiful little stone church itself, which Mr. Morton has always been interested in, and which he has promised to endow with sufficient money to build a fine stone tower in memory of his first wife. The congregation of this church is small, but the Rev. Mr. Berkeley's great popuarity among the students of the college fills the Sermerly vacant pews every Sunday, and has already secured several handsome gitts from friends of the church. Mr. Morton's promised gift has been looked forward to with pleasure by the people of Hanover, who take an unusual in-terest in the little Episcopal Church and its kindly, whole souled rector. Among other benfactors of the church have been Mrs. Catharine Wolfe and a sister of Mrs. Rufus Choate.

When Mr. Morton arrived in Hanover he had two trunks on the top of the stage, and in these ere his entire worldly belongings. In fact, they were not all his, but were a little stock in trade partly advanced by W. W. Esterbrook, a large merchant of Concord. Mr. Morton came as an agent of Mr. Esterbrook, and he set up snop in a little corner of the Tontine Block. Here he did a small retail business on his own account, and bought country produce on commission for the Concord firm. The farmers sold him eggs, butter and potatoes, and took in exchange cloth, molasses, tea and coffee. The business was a sort of barter, and few cash sales were made. The country produce was sent down to Concord by the stage coaches, and by the same medium the little country merchant received in return his supplies.
Finally Esterbrook failed, and Mr. Morton had to suspend. One of the largest preditors of the Concord firm was a Mr. Beebe, of New York, who came up to Hanover, looked over the business and decided to set young Merton on his fleet again. After a few years the young man bought out Mr. Beebe's interest, and run the business for himself profitably. He bout and did a business of \$100,000 a year. It Levi P. Morton laid the foundation of his fort-

Mr. Morton married his first wife from a wellto-de family in Lebanon, six miles from here. She was a Miss Lucy Kimball, and the old Kimball estate has been in the family for more than one hundred years. There were four thters. The second daughter married Gen. Berdan, one of whose daughters is the wife sador to the Court of St. Petersburg. Another sister-in-law of Mr. Morton is the wife of Col. Richard Lay, while still another is Mrs. Elizabeth Christophers Hobson, a rich widow of New York. An aunt of Mr. Morton's first wife is Mrs. Caroline Kimball Haddock, of Hanover, the widow of Prof. Charles Haddock, a nephew of Daniel Webster, for a long time professor of les lattres at Dartmouth College and forof Mrs. Haddock.

There are many people in Hanover who re-member Mr. Morton when he kept his little store hers. Among them are Jonathan G. Currier, who kept the hotel and the relay stables for the stage coaches, and Rev. Samuel Colcord Bartlett, the aged and infirm president of the college. Old Dr. Bartlett hopes Mr. Morton will remember the institution in his will.

A Chapter on Beautiful Necks,

Med York Graphic. "A woman with a white neck never conceals At," is one of the social axioms. For the last ow years, gever since, in fact, the Princess of Wales became the leader of American and London fashions, the white neck has been in eclipse. The Princess has a deep scar, caused by an abscess under the skin, and to conceal this blem-lab the high collar on day dresses and the broad band of velvet and jewels by night were adopted. Like most fashions, this one was born soothe royal vanity, and it must be conceded it ba proved a blessing to many a long-necked commener. Now, however, there is a threatened revolt among the young

beauties with white, round throats; they say, with the usual cruelty of youth, that the Princess would be glad enough to dispense with her chokers if she could, and they will not be governed by her sear any longer. For tailor-made, severe street gowns, yes; but for the bouse! Aided and abetted by M. Worth, the girls are showing their necks in a most distracting way. At the theater the other night the back of the loveliest white neck divided attention with "Jim, the Penman," whenever the curtain fell, for the beautiful line of the soft brown hair on that white skin, the graceful curve of the jaw where it joined the neck, and then the roundness of the contours, were studies in which an artist might have reveled. To exhibit all this loveliness the Frenchy gown was devoid of any band. Trying! Well, slightly, but then that is the charm of it. Only the young and fair may venture to uncover this portion of the human anatomy. English girls are famous for their columnar necks. Americans, on the contrary, are of the finer mold, and their necks. like their waists and ankles, are more slender than those of the fair but massive daughters of Albioo. Mrs. Langtry, for instance, has a perfeetly set neck; the back of it is what the Greeks call kissable," and so, too, was the demoiselle's who engrossed the attention of the occupunts of two seats behind her at the theater last week. It is seldom, however, that this pure Greek type appears on this side of the Atlantic, though, now it is to be a fashion, it will doubtless develop among American beauties, for Ameri-

cans have a way of being what they desire. Queer but True,

Kebraska State Journa Nobedy knows exactly why, but a livery horse tay be distinguished at any time, no matter how skillful the driver may be. You can also tell at a glance whether the intelligent animal is going toward or away from home.

READING FOR THE SABBATH.

Sunday School Lesson for July 22, 1888. FREE GIFTS FOR THE TABERNACLE .- Exod. XXXV,

Golden Text-God loveth a cheerful giver .- 2 Cor. Mon.—Exod. xxxv. 4-19......Offerings asked for. Tues.—Exod. xxxv. 20-29......Offerings given. Wed .-- 1 Chron. xxix. 1-19 Gifts for the temple. Thur .-- 2 Chron. ii. 1-16. Work for the temple, Fri.—Rom. xii. 1-8......Liberal giving. Sat.—2 Cor. viii. 1-15....Giving according to ability. Sun.—2 Cor. ix. 1-15......Cheerful giving.

He who would thoroughly understand the central teachings of the New Testament should approach them through the doorway of the old tabernacle. And he who will tarry long enough to appreciate the external forms and symbols given to Moses at Mt. Sinai will carry with him the key to much that is mysterious and grand in the Gospel consummated on Mount Calvary. The five lessons before us have to do with the tabernacle and its services. One-third of the Book of Exodus is given to this subject, as is also a large portion of Numbers and the whole

Commencing with chapter 25, we have the idea of the tabernacle and of God's plan to come near his people, and dwell with them. He says: "Let them prepare me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among them"—xxv, 8. The details of the structure of the tabernacle will come in the next lesson. In this we have a test of the willinguess of the people to furnish and prepare the material necessary to construct this movable temple in the wilderness. The change of heart on the part of the people is evident in the instant, enthusiastic way they begin the work, and in their abundant offerings, so that the workmen had much more material than they needed-xxxvi, 5-7.

HELPS AND HINTS. Some Test Questions-1. Where had Moses been speaking to the people? 2. Where were the shapes of the earrings and bracelets, and what were the jewels familiar to the Israelites? 3. What do we know of the colors here mentioned and how were they made? 4 What were the badgers' skins? 5. What was the brass of that day? 6. What was shittim wood and its breast-plate, and what their use! 8. What were the uses of spices and oil in the service of the tabarpacie? 9. What use was made of incense! Points for Class Talke-1. They brought the Lord's offering; or better, an offering to the Lord for the work. The true motive of giving. 2. "An offering of gold unto the Lord," or giving to God our precious things. 3. They brought a willing offering to the Lord. We are to give (1) to the Lord. (2) a rich offering, (3) a hearty, free-will offering.

1. We are builders together with God of au 2. We ought to be grateful and happy that we can give to all, and that our gift goes into the holy structure. 3. Give of the best you have, and God gladly accepts and uses it.

4. The motive and manner of giving. 5. We have no right to grade our giving or our service by the gifts or lives of others.

Religious Notes. Calcutta has 200,000 Mohammedans, and one ordained missionary to them. It is appalling to read that in Monroe county, Illinois, there are more saloon-keepers than Sunday-scholars.

To obtain perfection it is not necessary to do singular things, but to do common things singularly well .- Francis de Sale. Papal Rome has witnessed the laying of the

foundation of the twenty-second Protestant house of worship within her limits. If a spark falls into the water there can be no fire. If a brand is thrown in upon us we need not be a powder magazine and blow up .- Dr.

The time that has been misapplied, devoted to mere self-indulgence, to the gratification of unworthy appetites, and time lost is not lived.

Life hath no blessing like an earnest friend; than treasured wealth more precious than the power of monarchs and the people's loud applause.-Euripides, B. C. 460. At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Buffaio it was stated as a remarkable fact that there was not a single church within the bounds of the

and the administration of the ordinances. "The Lord loves a cheerful giver," remarked the young man at a social gathering, who had been monopolizing all the conversation. "Then," said a quiet old gentleman who hadn't before said a single word, "give us a cheerful rest."-Drake's Magazine.

Presbytery that was without regular preaching

Bishop Laffeleche, of Three Rivers, Quebec, has suspended the Jesuits from religious ministrations in his diocese. The step is taken on account of the Jesuits having in a number of instances influenced dying Catholics to change their wills in favor of the Jesuits.

The earth, like a bird's cage, is covered with darkness every day, in order that we may catch with more ease the strains of the higher, grander melodies. Thoughts which, in the glare of noon, seem but smoke and mist, stand out in the night with all the force of a brilliant, flaming light. -Jean Paul Richter.

To total number of city missionaries in New York may be set down at 266, who probably make 800,000 visits a year. Besides these there are hundreds of tract visitors, and the hundreds of poor visitors and other volunteer agents of the various churches and societies who are going about continually doing good.

The Moravians of North Carolina dedicated at Oldtown, on July 3, a monument to the memory of the first missionary of that church, Matthew Stach, who left Germany in 1733 for Greenland, where he was engaged for over twenty years. After finishing his labors there, he went to North Carolina and died at Oldtown. A good Christian brother present at a strictly close communion Baptist meeting, said it reof F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, and minded him of a story of a man, tired and hunanother is the wife of the French embas- gry from a long ride on a dusty road, who approached a farm-house on which was a sign.

"Come to desus." On reaching the pump he found another sign, "This pump for the use of the family only."-Martha's Vineyard Herald. Zion's Herald, discussing the lack of progress in Boston Methodism, save that the lack is not caused by our former short pastorates, but by the want of thorough sermon preparation induced by the severe demands of pastoral work merly United States minister to Portugal. by our ministers. That paper says that "stu-Richard B. Kimball, the litterateur, is a brother dious, persistent preparation for the pulpit," is a cure for the want of progress in Boston Meth-

> According to a correspondent of the Chinese Recorder, the need of Japan at the present mo-ment is 1,000 preaching missionaries. Out of 100 ordained missionaries, only thirty are engaged in preaching. Some Buddhist priests have taken such titles as bishop and Rev., and a professor of the Old Testament has been engaged by the Kioto Buddhist college. There is a crying demand for lady teachers for women of rank, and also for Christian teachers for private and government schools.

A modern Savonarola is said to have appeared in northern Italy. His name is Father Augustin, of the Franciscan order, of Montofeltro He is said to mingle marvelous eloquence with great humility. He is greated with cheers and huzzas by the people wherever he is heard, and enthusiasts are with difficulty restrained from carrying him in triumph through the streets. The professors and students of the University of Pisa lately closed the exercises two hours before the time in order to hear the illustrious preacher. Even the railway directors have to organize special trains in order to meet the demand to go and hear him. This latter-day Savanarola, however, does not make crusade against certain formalities or abuses in the church, but against the foibles and unrealities of society.

Small habits well pursued betimes. May reach the dignity of crimes.

-Hannah More. Boston Street-Car Grammar.

New York Tribune Solid Boston Citizen-I don't think conductor No. 47 ought to be retained any longer; he is not satisfactory to the patrons of the road.

Street-car President-Why, what has he done?

"Well, he persists in saying: 'Next street

will be Tremont,' when he ought to say, 'Next street is Tremont." "I am afraid, my friend, that you are a little rusty in your grammar; If you are riding toward Tremont, it will be Tremont when you get to it, won't it! Our conductors are all instructed on that point in our street-car school of languages, and we don't allow them to be corrected by any back number grammarian. Good day."

Arthur Sullivan at Home.

London Letter to Boston Transcript. Sir Arthur is a very short, thick-set man, and inclined to stoutness; his head is square and covered with crisp curly black hair; he has a low. broad forehead, and eyes which show his Italian origin, black, and soft and laughing; a small nose and square chin, and he dresses in a quiet, gentlemanly way. His manner is genial and friendly, and free from the slightest assumption or concert; he could not possibly be pompous or arrogant, and I was delighted to flud that all the honors and success poured upon him in these last ten years had not succeeded in changing what seems to be the charming simplicity of his character.

lie lives a bachelor life in handsome apart-

ments, in Victoria street, near Westminister Abbey. A drawing room, furnished like other London drawing rooms, with many treasures, among them photographs of nearly all the members of the royal family, with their autographs, as well as some of the German royal family, some with most appreciative dedications, acknowledging his genius. His library is the next room, and is full of standard musical and literary works, handsomely bound. There are also three telephones, one connected with the Savoy theatre, one with the Stock Exchange, the other forgot where, presumably with his stables. The secretary has a room on the floor below, where he, too, has the same telephone connections. Sir Arthur is completing the new opera, which will appear, he tells me, in September.

TIPPECANOE CLUBS. Recalling the Intense Enthusiasm of Great Campaign of 1840.

A communication published to-day calls for

the organization of Tippecance Clubs for the

purpose of advocating the election of Harrison and Morton. These clubs are the best known auxilaries of an active campaign. They have in them the inspiration of old times and the machinery of modern politics. The flavor of 1836-40 is in them. The recollection of the magnificent campaign of 1840, and the necessities of the present time, will inspire the members to active of Who that is old enough does not recollect 1840? Men marched hundreds of miles through mud or dust to attend the grand gatherings of that period. Living on the line between North Bend, the home of Gen. William Henry Harrison, and Tippecanoe Battle-ground the writer, when a boy, saw long processions of enthusiastic Whigs going from Ohio and eastern Kentucky to the great "convention" or encampment at that historic spot. Days were employed in the march. The excursionists camped out in all sorts of weather. They carried their rations with them. They went in wagons, on horse-back, in buggies—any way to get there. They took with them canoes fashioned from large trees; log cabins "life size," decorated with coon-skins and having barrels of hard cider alongside. There were banners and badges and other insignia that even modern art cannot excel in skill and sug-

An incident that occurred in Dearborn county, this State, illustrates the intensity of the feeling against the "Locofocos." They charged that Gen. Harrison was old and infirm. His opponents said he ought to wear a petticoat. As part of the interminable procession on its way to Tippec anoe was passing through the country village of Manchester, a man named Perrry hung a petticoat out of an upper window of his house. This so enraged the Whigs in the procession that some of them made a rush for Perry with the intention of lynching him. He escaped and took to the woods-fortunately for his neck. For many years afterward, he was ostracised and called, in contempt, "Petticoat Perry." He would sneak in and out of neighboring towns as if he had committed a crime, and finally sold out and moved to Cincinnati, where he could enjoy the comparative obscurity of a big city. This was one example of the intense prejudice

paigns do not equal that of 1840 in this respect.

Comparing the political issues of that day and

that the victorious Whigs felt against the friends of Van Buren. A "convention" was held in Lawrenceburg in 1840, at which General Harrison made a speech. He lived only six miles above. It seemed as if everybody was there. People came hundreds of miles to attend. The town was elaborately decorated. A long procession greeted the old hero. The writer recollects that there were horsemen representing the different States of the Union-twenty-six in all, according to recoliection. All the riders were dressed in white and on white horses except one representing a State supposed to be the only Democratic State -New Hampshire or Delaware probably. The person representing that was dressed in black, on a black horse. There was an open-air barbecue; people camped out, some of them must have

been away from home a week. People went from this part of the State, and from western Kentucky, and from southern Illinois, to Tippecanoe. Col. Jas. G. Jones, of this city, wrote a campaign song that was sung with all the fervor a religious hymn by the excursionists, as were numerous other Whig songs. In fact, politics in those days was a sort of religion with many men who hadn't any other kind. They loved to hate their political enemies, and would have died for their faith. This is a brief illustration of that wonderful political campaign, the equal of which, for intense feeling and enthusiasm, has never been known except during the rebellion. Appearances indicate that the present campaign is to resemble that. The elements exist that are calculated to stir men's minds to mutiny against Cleveland's administration, which seeks to rehabilitate the rebellion, and to place the government in the hands of men who, from 1861 to

1865, sought to destroy it. Therefore, let Tippecanoe clubs be organized. Let all the old Whigs brush up their armor, and, together with such of their former political enemies as wish to co-operate with them, march onward to victory under the old legends and banners, to the inspiring music that, forty-eight years ago, filled their souls with the "rapture of

CUMBACK IN KANSAS.

After His Lecture Engagements He Goes Into the Campaign-Harrison a Winner. Topeka Capital.

A Capital reporter had a short talk with Hon. Will Cumback last evening just before his lectture to the Chautauquans. He is the same hale. hearty, cordial gentleman he always was and seems to grow younger instead of older. "I am here for three lectures, closing day after to-morrow, and then off for California," he remarked by way of introduction. "I go to Los

Angeles to lecture before the great assembly at Long Beach. "Still a good Republican? Most emphatically. After my California engagement I expect to go to New York to take part in the canvass. Har rison and Morton will win next November or I am most awfully mistaken. As to Indiana it is certain to go Republican. I consider Ben Harrison the best man the party could have put up. is a man of spotless integrity, of eminen legal attainments and a statesman without a

flaw. He is the best-rounded man the State of Indiana has ever produced. Upon his record there is no stain. "The hedging of the Democrats in Congress upon the tariff question I consider as a confession of a false step. Their vebement denial of belief in free trade is an admission of weakness. Again I predict a good Republican plurality in Indiana. That State does not have majorities.' "What are your views on the liquor ques-

tion?" asked the Capital. "Well, I have never had any leaning toward the third party, though I am a strong temperance man-too radically so, some of my political friends think. I have endeavored to educate the party up to a high temperance pointto train public sentiment against liquor. Local option I believe to be the best method. By that means you get right at the sentiment of the people. I consider local option preferable to high icense or prohibition.

Mr. Cumback was elected to Congress in 1854 from the district now represented by Bill Holman. It was Democratic then, but asplit in the party let Mr. Cumback in. In 1860 he cast the first Republican electoral vote of Indiana for Abraham Lincoln, and he considers it the proudest political act of his life. In 1868 he was elected Lieutenant-governor with Baker. Mr. Cumback was famous as a stump-speaker years ago, and is now in great demand as a lecturer. Speaking of Kansas, he said he wished he had come here after his congressional term, when Jim Lane, a townsman of his, came to Kansas and became famous. "But I dido't" he added with a sigh of regret. With a compliment to Topeka upon her rapid growth, Mr. Cumback excused himself to prepare for the lecture of the

When a Dyspeptic May Eat Anything.

No people no earth are so addicted to dys-

evening.

pepsia as the Americans. It is occasioned by overloading the stomach, hurried eating, malassimilation of food, eating indigestible food and a number of other causes. The disease manifests itself by a painful sense of fullness after eating, heartburn, nausea, vomiting, acidity of the stomach, looseness and then constipation of the bowels. Then follow loss of appetite, coating of the tongue, nervous irritability, languor and incapacity for exertion, accompanied in some cases by an almost irrisistible drowsiness. When the disease is allowed to run unchecked the stomach rebels at the presence of certain foods, and compels the sufferer to resort to over careful dietetic rules. Physicians have been baffled in the treatment of this many-phased complaint, and it was not until the new drug, Papoid, from the Papah fruit of South America, that any encouragement was had in its successful cure. This singular drug is made in Germany, but American chemists have succeeded in compressing it into Papoid Tablets, in which shape it has only recently been introduced this side of the Atlantic. The special feature of this drug, and the one which at once interested the scientists of Europe, was that it contained digestive properties equal to those of the human stomach. interesting tests with raw meat developing that fact beyond the peradventure of a doubt. With the aid of the

dietetic rules heretofore made necessary by agonies of disordered digestion.

BITS OF FASHION.

Black mohair and black moire are combined in elegant traveling, visiting and "half"-mourn-

Among serviceable petticoats, nothing is better than those of biscuit calico, with three flounces embroidered in self color. Gowns of white pongee have the blouse and

are trimmed with many lengthwise rows of lace Big hemstitched handkerchiefs of pongee can be had in nearly all the summer colors, and are among the most useful of small wraps, as they

To wear or not to wear white at throat and wrists is now a wilting if not burning question, and though there is something more of latitude than in seasons past, the weight of authority inclines to the retention of lingerie.

wear ulsters with two or three small capes, in them with wide-brimmed stitched hats of the same stuff as the cloak.

cuse the name. Some of the garments styled directoire coats have no tails, and, with the surplice waistcoats and folded sashes worn with them, are rather queer little garments. A pretty fashion, and becoming alike to plump and slender figures, is that of bringing the

trimming from each side just under the arms, letting it meet in the middle like a bodice, or peasant's waist. This may be of velvet, moire, galloon laid in V's, or else the dress goods may be in bodice shape, with the upper part of the corsage of a contrasting fabric matching the sleeves and skirt.

good appearance of the dress. Good material in the beginning, good style, a perfect fit-and fripperies can be dispensed with; and when trimmings are desired, then the best, eyen if but a little of it, or none. The gold and silver gimps are apt to tarnish after a little wear. The newgestiveness. Enthusiasm! Well, modern camer galloons, however, woven in close basket patterns, are exceptionally effective, and also very durable, resisting the influence of salt air this, it is a wonder why men became so worked for a long time. Their price, however, is proup into fever heat then, but they were, all the bibitive (if many yards are to be used) to people of modest means. - New York Post.

Some of the empire sashes have the long ends lined with the same bright color which is used elsewhere in the dress for panels or for facings. This is contrary to the simplicity which is the leading idea of the empire costume. The influence of this style of dress is already seen in some exceedingly plain surah frocks prepared for young girls. They have gathered and ucked skirts and the waists and sleeve and are without any trimming whatever. These take the place of the pretty cashmere and nun's veiling frocks of former seasons, and are made in the same colors, cream, pink and blue. Surah is really less costly than good woolen stuff, and as it is too soft to rustle, the pretty girls will be as becomingly dressed as ever.

Vienna Correspondence London Times. I was present this afternoon at the private exhumation of Beethoven's remains in the pretty suburban cemetry of Wahring. The composes died in 1827, and his tomb is close to that of Franz Schubert, who died in the following year, at the age of twenty-one. Two graves removed from Beethoven's is that of an English pobleman, Viscount Ingestre, who was drowned in the Danube in 1826.

Beethoven's remains have not lain undisturbed since their first interment, for, in 1863, some of his admirers, baving subscribed to place a monument over his grave, obtained leave to transfer his body from the wooden coffin in which it had been buried into a new coffin of zinc. On that occasion the fragments of linen and some trinkets that were discovered in the moldy wooden shell were collected and placed in an iron box, which was inclosed in the new coffin, and was found intact to-day. Beethoven was deaf during the greater part of his life, and at his death a distinguished anatomist of the period, Professor Wagner, was allowed to amputate his ears, with the whole of the two aural cavities, in order to investigate the causes of the

The ears were placed in two glass jars full of spirits of wine; but Wagner died before he had finished his examination of them, and soon afterward the jars mysteriously disappeared. The story goes that they were bought of Wagner's servant by an English doctor, and removed to England.

The ceremony of to-day was rendered necessary by a scheme of municipal alterations, under which the cemetery of Wahring is to be cleared away altogether. In Beethoven's lifetime, and for many years after his death, Wahring was a village outside the fortifications of Vienna, but unbroken rows of streets now connect it with the town. The destruction of the cemetery is nevertheless to be much regretted, for it is a beautiful place, full of trees and flowers, and containing many tombs of his-

torical interest. Very few persons witnessed the exhumation, and most of these were officials. At 4 o'clock a sanitary commissioner, who directed the proceedings, gave the word to some workmen, who loosened and raised the heavy flagstone that covered the grave. The stone had long ago been cracked in the middle, and came up in two pieces. Beneath it was a grave bricked to a depth of twelve feet, and at the bottom of this lay the zinc coffin, with a faded laurel crown upon it and a handful of ashes which had been

second burial twenty-five years ago. Ail heads were bared as the coffin was lifted at once pried open and removed. The skeleton then became exposed to view. The bones were damp and of a brown color, showing that moisture must have penetrated into the coffin. The cranium had become detached from the face of the skull, and one of the bystanders took it up in his band. It looked unusually large. The very fine, strong teeth they were, but all the

bled into dust. The skeleton remained exposed for less than ten minutes, but already a gentleman who held a portable camera had taken a photograph, while another gentleman, who belongs to an anthropological society, entered into an altercation with the officials, who refused to let him take some measurements and a plaster cast of skull. The materials for a plaster cast were all at hand in a carpet-bag, and the anthropologist looked deeply disgusted at having to walk away

with them unused. taker's men in black uniforms, with cocked hats. The officials and other persons present followed there was a crowd of faces peering through the

The chapel is very small, and to-day it was quite full of bouquets and floral wreaths sent by different musical societies in Austria. To-morrow the composer's remains will be carried to the Central Cemetery of Vienna, and there reinterred with great pomp; and soon a new monument worthy of Beethoven's fame will be erected over his grave. The monument in Wahring Cemetery was of a very common description, consisting merely of a flat sandstone obelisk. It was adorned with a gilt lyre, and with the pagan symbol of eternity, a serpent with its tail in its mouth. There was no inscription but the name "Beetheven" in large gilt German letters.

The Old Man in a Hole,

San Francisco Chronicie. subject. He was always quite sure. "Now." he said to his wife one day, "I don't like your appearing ignorant before the child. I never do. the three letters lving on the carpet, and to the guileless father thus she spoke: "Papa, which did God make first, the hen or the egg!"

full sleeves deeply heneycombed, and a honey-combed panel at the side, as well, or else they

can be either shawl, collar or fichu, as the wearer has a mind.

In the present rush and crush of ocean travel it is well to remember that the best dressers

place of the antiquated hoods, and supplement The word directoire is applied to any sort of an upper garment with lapels big enough to ex-

Many of the summer gowns are overtrimmed. This is a mistake and detracts from the really

BEETHOVEN'S REMAINS.

How the Composer's Bones Looked After Many Years-Story of His Amputated Ears.

thrown down by the priest who officiated at the and placed on a settle, where the metal lid was entire lower row of teeth was complete, and front teeth of the upper row had fallen out. The

leg bones were long, the hands had quite crum-

The lid having been replaced, the coffin was transferred to an iron shell, and slowly borne toward the chapel of the cemetery by six underin a procession, two and two. The public had been kept out of the cemetery, but by this time

The husband of this lady in Oakland has a theory. I never knew a husband theorize on the It is not well not to have an answer to anything the child asks. If you say, 'I don't know, 'you simply kill your child's faith in you. She'll lose her respect for you right away. It does not mat-ter what she asks, you must always have an answer, and a positive answer, for her." And he went down town and bought her one of those box alphabets that lie all over the floor, and fall under the sofa, and get into the crack of the floor, and finally render it unsafe to walk about anywhere in the house. She sat down and he selected the word "hen" to illustrate the meaning and value of the alphabet. She looked at

Shetland Ponies.

Providence Journal. A series of receptions were held at the spa cious Potter stables on Broad street last week, and hundreds visited them to admire Mr. Earl H. Potter's latest purchase, which consists of three pure-bred Shetland ponies. One afternoon last week Adams's express delivered to Mr. Potter, boxed up each in a crate, three perfect little miniature horses, the largest being only fortyone inches high and weighing 240 pounds. General Harrison is four years old, solid seal brown Papoid Tablets, which contain the proper dose to be taken after each meal, it becomes possible and is as handsome as a picture. Dora and Flora, for dyspeptics to stray from the regimen of three and four years of age, are bright bays, with black points, and heavy manes and tails.

These ponies were imported in 1887, and are as finely bred as any. In appearance they resem-ble the ordinary small pony, or so-called Shet land, but upon closer examination they are of much finer quality, having better beads, smaller

limbs and feet. A good comparison to the ordinary pony would be that of a Canadian horse to a Hambletonian. Experts who have seen them pronounce them to be of a very high grade.
Mr. Potter intends to keep them at his farm for breeding purpose, and exhibit them at the State fair.

Written for the Sunday Journal. To the New Moon to Bring Fair Weather, O. little moon, that soon will ride,

In silver light, though black clouds hide, And all ye lucky stars beside, I pray you all
To shed your gracious lustre wide,
And hither call And coax the sun to here abide

Upon the mold the yellow grain Lies bruised and broken by the rain, The pretty roses shrink, and fain Would close enfold, In tender, fluted leaves again,

Till no drops fall.

Their hearts of gold;
The heavy kingcups strive in vain
Such flood to hold. And dreary sense of nameless ill Weighs ail the leaden air until My eyes with drops as heavy fill; And so, sweet moon. I pray that you, in pity will, Grant new this boon:

Lead back the sun, and bid him thrill

All things to tune.

-Evaleen Stein. Changed the Subject, San Francisco Chronicle. "Yes," he said, "life is so lonely." "It is locely, sometimes," she answered.
"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage

covered with ivy and honeysuckle and rose "Oh! wouldn't it!" "And when a fellow came home tired, from business, to have a nice little wife meet him at the door with a kiss."

"Y-0-0-8." "And then the summer nights, the windows open, the sunset just giving light enough in the cosy parlor, and-you-I mean a wife at the piano singing in the gloaming. It would be

"I-think-it-would-be-nice." "And then ---"

At this point a care-worn woman came around the corner with a pair of twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the summer air for a little. Then they changed the subject.

Faith and Works. Boston Transcript The story the other day about the pious little boy who tried to walk on the water in the bathtub recalls another of an equally pious little girl. She was eight years old and lived in the countoy; she had started one day rather late for school in company with another little girl about her own age. On their way they caught a glimpse of a clock dial through an open door; it lacked five minutes of 9.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the pious little girl, "it's five minutes to 9, and we'll be late to "I'm afraid we will." "Jennie," said the pious little girl, impressively. "I'll tell you what we must do; we'll

"H'm!" said the other, "I guess we'd better skin right along and pray as we go!" They "skun," and got there.

kneel right down here and pray that we won't

Santley Still There. London Letter to Boston Transcript. I had been told that Santley had lost his powers of voice. If so, he must have wonderfully regained them, for "The Messiah," "The Trumpet Shall Sound" and "Why Do the Nations?" were magnificently sung. Not a note of the long runs was lost, and his voice rang out "like a silver clarion." The security, dash and brill-

sition of the first of oratorio bassos.

iancy of his singing are unequalled, and no suc-

cessor has yet arisen to dispute with him his po-

The Editor's Lament. Nebraska State Journal. The night will pass as the nights have passed and soon we will have the day; and that day will pass, as no day can last, for nothing is here to stay. The young will pass from their glad estate, to age, and disease, and death, as the poor will pass, and the strong and great, as passes the fleeting breath. The grass will pass from the sunlit plain, as the grass of last year went, but the fellow in blue who runs the train won't pass me worth a cent.

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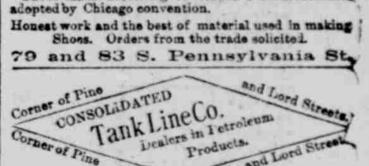
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